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simple chronic, acute with hallucinations, and chronic with hallucinations. The secondary forms are divided into post-melancholic and post-maniacal.

Grundriss der Sprachstörungen, deren Ursache, Verlauf und Behandlung. Von DR. LEOPOLD TREITEL. Hirschwald, Berlin, 1894, pp. 100.

The author attempts to give a general view, neither too comprehensive nor too theoretic, for the general practitioner, and even germanizes many of the technical terms for the benefit of the general reader. Some points, e. g., congenital aphasia and hysterical halting, are treated quite fully. Stammering and stuttering and deaf mutism occupy considerable space. On the whole the brochure adds little or nothing new, the literature at the end is very incomplete, and the eight-page chapter on the origin of language is hardly less than puerile.

Ueber Gesichtsfeld-Ermüdung, etc. Von DR. WILHELM KOENIG. Leipsic, 1893, pp. 152.

This is a laborious investigation by an assistant physician in the lunatic asylum at Dalldorf, to show the relation of retinal fatigue to the concentric shrinking of the field of vision in diseases of the central nervous system, and seems to have been prompted by the classic work of Willbrand on visual disturbances in functional nervous troubles. The latter was based on observations in an ophthalmological polyclinic, and the two together constitute most of our best material upon this topic, which is no less interesting and important than it is new. In all, data from 96 men and 118 women were used. The patient was placed, clad in black, between two windows, with his back towards them and facing a perimeter. Often two papers, each with a different color, were used. Förster's dimensions for retinal limits are assumed as normal, and tests were made for white and the primitive colors, not only on the vertical and horizontal, but in some cases on all nineteen of the radii. The casuistic material is first described in detail for both positive and negative results, in cases of simple psychic disturbance, hystero-epilepsy, chronic and alcoholic epilepsy, paralytic dementia, organic diseases of the brain, and post-traumatic diseases. Of all cases, seventy-four showed limitations of the retinal field, hysteria leading, and organic brain diseases and chronic alcoholism having least. The temporal side was more often affected than the nasal. In the course of the experiment the limitation often improved. The neurasthenic enlargement of the blind spot was also greatest at first and was more often temporal. If the limitation is monocular, it is assumed to be retinal; if binocular, it is probably central. Of the seventy-four negative cases only twenty-three showed reduced acuteness of vision.

Lehrbuch der Krankheiten der Nervensystems, für Studierende und Aerzte. By DR. ARMAND HÜCKEL. Leipsic, 1891, pp. 303, 29 cuts.

The author's ideal is condensation. This he seeks to secure by dividing his material into a general introductory part, treating disturbances of mobility, sensation, nutrition and of innervation of blood vessels, and a special part. The latter treats of the diseases of the peripheral nerves, nerve by nerve and often muscle by muscle, diseases of the spinal cord and its membranes, of the medulla, and lastly of the brain and its membranes, with a final chapter on neuroses, with neurasthenia in an appendix.